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Very naturally the Tammany machine

Three months from to-day the presidential

It is true that Hon. William R. Morrison

A Columbia, Mo., dispatch says that a

It will doubtless surprise most people to

Sound-money Democrats seem to have no

When the campaign shall be a few weeks

The hot weather of the past two weeks

Desperate demagogues continue to tell

After making all possible deductions, the

Mr. Fall, of Massachusetts, who was

Can it be possible that Mr. Bourke Cockran

The German Socialists declare that they

A correspondent writes that the fraternal

Such papers as the Cincinnati Enquirer

Considering the circumstances, the

small. Now and then a man is reported as

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST WAGES

No man has more vividly presented the

ticket threaten than ex-Representative

Mr. Cockran, of New York, in an interview

published yesterday morning. In the

Democratic party Bourke Cockran is not an

unknown quantity. He is not only an orator,

but a man of wonderful intellectual grasp.

In the Houses of which he and Speaker

Reed were members he was more nearly

than any other man to his party what Mr.

Reed was to the Republican. No greater

tribute was ever bestowed upon a man by

a national convention than was accorded to

Mr. Cockran by the Democratic national

convention of 1892, when it listened to his

speech opposing Mr. Cleveland's nomination

of 1892 the Cleveland name all over the

country regarded Mr. Cockran as their

most powerful orator. After Mr.

Depew had spoken here the

Cleveland manager demanded that

Mr. Cockran come as an offset. To-day

he is one of the very able and strong

men in New York, enjoying in a high

degree the respect of all except a few

many leaders. No man has been more

loyal to his party and its doctrines than

Mr. Cockran, therefore he explains his

hostility to the Chicago ticket and platform

on the ground that "no political convention

can issue a valid license to commit offenses

against morality." The Chicago platform

has put Democrats where they must decide

whether they will or will not "support the

forces of order." For himself he is against

the forces of "disorder."

Every sentence which Mr. Cockran uttered

is worthy of study, but the closing

sentences of as much of the interview as

was telegraphed should be weighed, be-

cause they set forth the sources of prop-

erty. Those words are as follows:

"To my mind there is but one test of prop-

erty which can be applied to a country

and that is the rate of wages paid to labor.

There can be no property in a country

where the rate of wages is high. It can be

freely taken by the laborer. The whole

movement is a conspiracy against

wages, and if the campaign is fought on

this line I have no doubt that every North-

ern State—that is to say, every State in the

union in which it is practicable to hold a

free election—will be carried by the intel-

ligence and morality of the American peo-

ple against the monstrous propositions sub-

mitted to them by the convention which

has nominated Mr. Bryan for the presidency.

That the "test of property is the rate

of wages paid" is a great truth established

by the world's history. There is no real

prosperity for the masses in the nations

which use silver money, exclusively, be-

cause labor is so cheap that it practically

has no price. The conspiracy of the silver

mine owners to put the United States

among the nations using silver money

alone involves the reduction of wages by

payment in dollars which will be but half

dollars. The silver Senators in an address

declared that in order to compete with

the products of Japan the country must have

the same money—a silver system. How

would this help America to compete with

Japan? Simply by paying silver dollars

with half the purchasing power of the present

dollars. Doubtless Mr. Cockran had this

in view when he denounced "the whole

free-silver movement as a conspiracy

against wages," and because it is such he

would have that issue pushed to the front.

THE LOYAL HOOSIER.

It is with deep gratification that the

Journal notes another of the innumerable

facts showing that the Hoosier is loyal to

his country. He may have, nay, it is well

to acknowledge frankly that he has, his

faults, but a failure to respond to his gov-

ernment's call, to rally to its slightest

need, can be charged to his account. He is

equal to the emergency; he rises to the

occasion; he is ready to sacrifice himself.

There are instances, it is true, which do

not seem to sustain this assertion, as when

the Governor shows a disposition to over-

rule the federal courts, but these really

amount to nothing. The Governor himself

would be ready to serve his country, and

ready and waiting, indeed, to throw him-

self into the breach at Chicago, and it is

no fault of his that a Nebraska man

got there ahead of him and stopped the

gap. Bryan was on the spot and, as has

been demonstrated before, propinquity

may be as important an element in politics

call by declining to trust it with responsi-

bility once rejected, it re-established the

office and put one of three men in charge.

All is now well in Spencer and the Hoos-

ier reputation safe. Not soon again will

a postoffice go begging within the borders

of the State and bring her people to shame.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Four years ago the canning establish-

ment of Mr. Polk, in Greenwood, whose

misfortune is a public loss, was running

at full force and his business was a pros-

perous one. Giving employment to a large

number of people and making a market for

special products for the neighboring farm-

ers, Mr. Polk has been a public benefactor.

Four years ago, although competition

might have been active in his line of pro-

duction, he was able to sell his goods

because there was a demand for them. If

that demand had continued, he would have

been doing more business and, by a small

profit, would have been remunerated for

his enterprise.

But four years ago such men as Gov-

ernor Matthews, Senator Voorhees and all

of that political faith were going up and

down the State predicting that

if the protective tariff should

be repealed better prices would

be realized for farm products, less

money would buy more dry goods, and the

markets of the world would soon open to

us. Thousands of people were led to be-

lieve these illogical promises, and voted for

the Democratic candidates.

We all know the sequel. Prices are lower

than ever before, the market doors of the

world have not swung open to us, but ours

have been opened to Europe. A full employ-

ment in 1892 were turned to idleness in 1894.

Some have got back at lower wages;

others have not. The employed now idle have

the money to spend for food that they had

in 1892. Men in Mr. Polk's business began

to realize that the demand at home was

falling off and that no foreign demand was

taking its place. Prices were put down

and profits sacrificed, and yet the shrunken

volume of the sales of canned goods has

been swollen. Mr. Polk has cut prices,

and he has been forced to cut the prices of

the products he has bought of the farmer.

Finally he has been obliged to suspend with

loss to himself and the whole community.

What is the remedy? What power will

make a demand which will cause Mr. Polk

to recall his prosperity of 1892? A class of

persons will tell us that if the mints are

opened to the free coinage of the silver of

the world, Mr. Polk's establishment will

be filled with activity. This is evidently

upon the supposition that coined silver dol-

lars, if they are the property of the mine

owners, will consume large quantities of

canned goods. To the average mind, how-

ever, there is no connection between the

coining of silver dollars for a bullion owner

and the large consumption of canned goods.

There is but one way for the revival of

the Greenwood enterprise, and that is that

the hundreds of thousands of workers in

the factory towns and cities of the coun-

try who are large consumers of canned

goods be furnished the employment they

had in 1892, with the same scale of wages.

When this shall be accomplished there will

be an urgent demand for Mr. Polk's prod-

ucts, he will again be prosperous, and the

condition of all those he employed and all

those who sold him vegetables to can will

be improved.

The first step, however, is to restore the

confidence upon which rests commercial

credit and without which industrial enter-

prise is impossible. But, even preliminary

to this first step, is the necessity of strangle-

ing the conspiracy of the silver-mine trust

and making it clear that so long as this

disturbance over the demand of the silver-

mine owners continues, there will be less

demand for labor and goods and lower

prices. Free silver will only aggravate the

evils brought by the Gorman tariff.

The finding of a new and immensely pro-

ductive gas well so near Indianapolis as

Broad Ripple, with the strong probability

that it is tapping a great basin of gas

like those about Kokomo, Muncie and

Noblesville, settles the question of fuel to

this city for some years to come and will

at once have its effects upon the industrial

interests here. Indianapolis has greatly

profited by the use of this gas, and con-

venient fuel, but not to the extent it might

have done had the wells been nearer at

hand. The companies have never been able

to supply all the manufacturing establish-

ments here during the winter, when private

residences have the preference, and the

rates are necessarily higher than can be

obtained at Kokomo, Anderson, Elwood and

other points. For this reason many fac-

ilities that would otherwise have been lo-

cated here went to those places. With gas

in great quantity less than ten miles away

the situation is very different and gives

men are predicting that free silver will do

what they predicted four years ago free

trade would do. Both are predictions for

which no good reason can be given.

The new one-dollar silver certificate has

on it the word "tranquillity" spelled with

one "t." Some of the "tenderloins" of the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, about

the matter, and he, assuming, lofty su-

periority, answered that as the word was

spelled that way in the authenticated

copies of the Constitution of the United

States, and as the printers and engravers

of the bureau must "follow copy," they

had no option but to leave out one "t."

This explanation is hardly satisfactory. In

the authenticated copy of the Constitution

the word "choose" is spelled "chuse."

Would the exact Mr. Smilie follow copy

in that instance if he were called upon to

use the quotation? In that even more

sacred document, the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, "British" is spelled with two

"t's." The Declaration begins with a small

"u." Would Mr. Smilie dare repro-

duce "United States" uncapitalized upon a

treasury note or other government docu-

ment even with so good an authority as

the Declaration? Hardly; and it is foolish

for him to defend the use of the other

error on the ground of a hard and fast

rule.

A Kansas man was so infuriated with

the free coinage idea that he could do

nothing else but talk about it, lost his

mind, and is now in the insane asylum

albering "delirium tremens." It is a mind-

destroying theory, and its advocates every-

where should take warning.

Even Oklahoma robbers may be painted

black, but they actually are. The latest

mail robbery out there was committed by